

*PRESENTATION of an ADDRESS to the
PRIMATE of AUSTRALIA.*

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS—May 17.
 Helios, schooner, 149 tons, Captain A. Hawke, from River Down, Tasmania, 10 days. C. B. Bond, agent.
 Victoria, s.s., 117 tons, Captain J. H. Macleay, from Melbourne, 4 days. R. S. N. S. Co., agents.

May 18.
 Thermopylae, ship, 367 tons, Captain N. Allen, from London, 12 days. D. B. Bond, agent.
 Thermopylae, ship, 367 tons, Captain N. Allen, from London, 12 days. D. B. Bond, agent.

May 19.
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TELEGRAPHIC SHIPPING NEWS.
 (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)
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STOCK SALES.
 (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)
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LATEST COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.
 (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)
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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
 (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)
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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
 (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)
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SATURDAY EVENING.
 (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)
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THE MAIL.
 (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)
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DESPATCH OF MAIL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)
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THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE DEBITED VALUES OF THE EXPORTS TO AND FROM THE SYDNEY CUSTOMS FROM JANUARY 1 TO MAY 10, 1884.
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SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.
BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
 (Incorporated by Royal Charter 1855.)
 PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
 Guarantee and Reserve Funds, and Undivided Profit, £1,000,000.
 A Branch of this Bank is now open at Sydney for transaction of all usual Banking Business.
 E. S. PARKES, Superintendent.
 120, Broadway, New York.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF SYDNEY.
 A Branch of this Bank is now open at Sydney, under the management of Mr. J. HARRISON.
 120, Broadway, New York.
 Branch Offices at all the principal centres throughout Europe.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £1,000,000.
 LIBERAL TERMS, PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
 EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, Bond-street, Sydney.
 THE EQUITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 Head Office: 120, Broadway, New York.
 Branch Offices at all the principal centres throughout Europe.

THE TONING UP FUND.
 ALL ORDINARY PROFITS PARTICIPATE IN THE FUND.
 TONING UP FUND PROFITS.
 EITHER FORFEITABLE FOR NON-PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
 NON-FORFEITABLE IN CASE OF RENEWAL.
 Larger profits have been returned by the TONING UP FUND than the class of Policies than have ever been realized under any other plan of insurance.

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Economist and other financial journals warning colonial banking authorities that the figures of their respective companies indicated a somewhat strained position, there would be a lessened disposition to purchase these stocks.
 Bearer on the London Exchange would not object, for there could be little doubt that when the actual facts became known the stocks would recover from the depression, and they would quickly make their profit. The recovery, as it has turned out, has been very speedy.

The colonial banks ought not to suffer appreciably from this failure is obvious from a variety of considerations. The history of the bank itself furnishes perhaps the strongest argument. Established in 1851, the Oriental Bank shortly afterwards extended its operations to Sydney and Melbourne. At first its business was in exchange transactions, but soon its officers found that the monetary requirements of the colonies admitted of an ordinary banking business being done. The bank early took a good position, at one time having the Government account in this colony. Branches were established in many of the country towns in New South Wales and Victoria. Until about two years ago the institution continued to enjoy the undiminished confidence of the commercial community, and it is understood that from the first to the last its Australian business has been profitable to proprietors. Latterly operations have fallen off somewhat, from the knowledge of its difficulties in London and Mauritius; but still when it closed its doors it had a very respectable connection, and the balance was very much in favour of the bank. On the basis of the previous quarterly returns its liabilities in New South Wales were barely £500,000, including £450,000 note circulation, £58,000 deposits, and £15,000 due to other banks; and the total assets exceeded the liabilities by about £120,000. In Victoria the business of the bank was somewhat larger, the total liabilities being £1,079,100, and the assets £1,258,513. In the two colonies the business of the Oriental Bank shows a surplus of about £200,000. It may be that this is more apparent than real, as the bank is probably liable for some portion of this £200,000 outside the colony. The returns are defective, inasmuch as they do not include foreign liabilities. But there is no reason to suppose that the bank's Australian position was not a strong one. The inference is that surplus money brought here is well used, and goes to show that so far as these colonies are concerned the English shareholders have very good reason to be satisfied with their Australian branch business, despite the weight it had to carry in the East. The history of the Oriental Bank in Australia should strengthen colonial bank stocks in London or elsewhere.

There was no ground for the depression of colonial bank stocks through the failure of the Oriental Bank, or any disturbance of their business. As a matter of fact, it is believed that to the banks in this colony the Oriental was indebted to the extent of something less than £15,000, and to those in Victoria something less than £20,000, of which they will no doubt recover a considerable proportion when the assets of the banks are distributed. As to the disturbance of trade, the banks should be gainers rather than losers, for they have practically taken over the best of the business without paying any goodwill for it. In these circumstances the colonial banks are not only not likely to suffer very much, but may possibly gain something from the failure of one of their number and competitors. The circumstances of the Oriental Bank's failure are not a ground for the refusal to take up the Oriental Bank notes is an evidence that they felt that the Australian banking position required no such exercise of generosity as might have been interpreted unfavourably against themselves.

To these facts we need only add the average figures for the quarter ended 31st March in comparison with those for the corresponding quarter of last year, and it will be seen that the banks are now really stronger than they were. The assets show a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to £7,190,000, against £2,830,000 last year. The average deposits not bearing interest amounted to £7,508,000 compared with £7,600,000, showing a slight falling off; but the deposits bearing interest disclosed a very large increase, the respective figures being £17,365,000 and £16,921,000; the total interest receipts for the year ending 31st March, 1884, on the other hand, being £1,752,000. On the other side, the total amounts being £25,000,000 in the

steps to establish the QUEEN'S sovereignty over the coast of New Guinea, if the colonies will furnish a certain sum of money, is an intimation that the most cautious member of the English Cabinet is at last prepared to move. And although a previous telegram has stated that he was waiting for the colonies to take the initiative, it was in fact his place to move. The PREMIERS assembled at the Intercolonial Convention had unanimously agreed to recommend their Parliaments to vote money for this purpose. They abstained from naming any particular sum because they did not know what amount would be considered suitable; but they committed themselves definitely to the principle of contribution. Before going, however, to their respective Parliaments, it would obviously have been a convenience to them if the Earl of Derby had at once stated that he was prepared to co-operate, and on what terms. If we interpret the telegraphic message rightly, the despatch that is now on its way puts the whole question on a definite footing—names the sum to be provided on our part, and names the service which the Imperial Government will perform. We do not allow ourselves to entertain the slightest doubt that in each colony the money will be voted without demur, and that, if necessary, an Act of Appropriation will be passed. Since the convention was closed, its proceedings have been subjected to much criticism; but in no quarter has there been any protest against the principle that the colonies should contribute towards carrying out that extension of British sovereignty in Australasia which for their own sakes they desire; nor can we imagine that there is a single Australian Parliament which will lay down the doctrine that an expenditure desirable in the interest of Australia should fall solely on the British taxpayer.

As to the service to be rendered, it is described as an assumption of sovereignty over the coast of New Guinea. This is a cautious and tentative policy, but we have every reason to be contented with it. It relieves the Government from any troublesome dealings with tribes inland and inaccessible, and it answers the two purposes which we desire to see accomplished. The first is to prevent the acquisition of the eastern part of the island by any other Power, as to take the coast-line is practically to exclude anyone else from the interior. The second is to establish authority at once over all the points of contact between the natives and Europeans, and to control any possible development of the labour trade, or any schemes for the purchase of land for colonisation. If these ends are answered, all that is wanted for the present will be done, and this surely need not involve any extravagant expenditure, or any embarrassing complications. The colonies may ultimately ask more, and may show themselves willing to pay for more; but at present, as a progressive movement, the Earl of Derby is willing to do enough to meet the existing necessity. If that is done, the future may be left to develop itself.

The information furnished by our special commissioner to New Caledonia sufficiently discloses two things—first, that an effort at home-side colonisation has not been a success; and secondly, that the cost to France of keeping convicts in New Caledonia is greater than would be the cost at home. This will be no news to the people in England, but it probably will be news in France. The French people are so extremely anxious to get rid of their criminal population, and to put the distance of half the world between themselves and the criminal population which the society of the old country has generated, that they are evidently loth to be convinced that the system of transportation as they are conducting it is, and must be, a failure—economically, financially, and politically. In pressing the French Government to abandon the system, we are not asking France to do anything injurious to itself, but simply to give up a system which is wrong to the French taxpayer, that is of no benefit to the French criminal, and that is a wrong to Australasia. If the press of New Caledonia were free to tell the secrets of its prison-house, the French public would soon get enlightened; but in a Crown colony of a severe type, and above all in a colony which is only a large cage, a free press is impossible. The consequence is that the French people do not know, and are not very likely to present to know, what the experiment at New Caledonia is doing, what it is worth financially, and what it is worth morally. Could they see it exactly as it is, they would listen more respectfully to Australian deprecations. Not knowing the whole truth, they look upon our protest simply as representing Australian jealousy of French influence, and that idea, once firmly entrenched in their minds, becomes inextinguishable. Meanwhile, though at present no adequate impression has been produced on the French Government, it is our duty to continue our representations. We know how well-grounded our apprehensions are, and we can see clearly that if the French persist in their policy, complications of a most disagreeable character, and which we earnestly desire to avoid, will of necessity arise. If we wanted to allow a cause of dissension to spring up, we have but to allow events to take their course. It is because we wish to prevent evil, that we act as we do, and we act so prematurely.

The Intercolonial Convention before separating appointed a standing committee, with the Victorian Premier as its chairman. Mr. Sturges, thinking that the matter was urgent, desired to convene this committee, in order to consider what further proceedings were necessary to impress the French Government with the strong convictions entertained in Australia on the recidivist affair. Our own PREMIER, though feeling no less warmly on the subject, was extremely solicitous not to wound the sensitiveness of the French Government, and therefore preferred the milder course of addressing to the Governments a written representation of its feeling and opinion at this stage with a statement of facts. This goes to England, and through England to France. It is to be hoped that the self-restraint of these Governments will not be misinterpreted in Paris, and that the Government there will understand that our policy is not undecided because the colonies abstained from having a second gathering to deal with the difficulty France threatens to create for us.

It is satisfactory to the colonists to find that though the Parisian press seems quite to misunderstand us, and so misunderstands the abuses as the English press recognises

that our position is in every way justifiable. It is not always that the colonies have been understood in the mother country. We are sometimes accused of being too forward, and sometimes of being too backward; but though in this matter we do unavoidably create some little embarrassment for the Foreign Office, and press upon it a painful duty, our countrymen at headquarters recognise that we are not only within our rights, but that we should be untrue to ourselves and our future destiny if we did less.

The question of the rates of interest obtainable in America and Australia has more concern than usual at the present time, when the canvassers of insurance companies belonging to these countries are using their most zealous exertions to obtain the business of the provident people of Australia. The rate of interest constitutes one of the chief elements in the profitability or otherwise of the business of such societies. If calculations of premiums are based on the realization of 4 per cent. interest, for money invested, everything in excess goes toward paying bonuses to shareholders in mutual companies. If the funds accumulate at 4½ per cent., then the fraction will provide funds for a bonus. From this it follows that if the interest accumulates 5 per cent. the part of the bonus derived from interest would be four times as great as if it were 4½ per cent. If six per cent., it would be eight times as great. According to some figures quoted in the *Australian Insurance and Banking Record* it appears that the interest yielded by the funds of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, which was during the year 1882 less than in 1883, as was also the average interest of the Australian life offices. In our comparison we may assume that the directors of the three American life offices take equal care to get as high a rate as the directors of our Australian societies. The average rate of interest yielded by the funds of the offices in the two countries was about the same—rather over 6 per cent. in 1882, but in 1883 the American offices only received interest for their invested funds at the rate of 5½ per cent., while all the Australian offices had an average interest of 6½ per cent. It would be fairly deductible from these figures that last year the Australian societies, as the result of their money-lending operations, would be able to give their members bonuses fully 30 per cent. larger than those which the three large American offices furnished. On the subject of the comparative rates of interest obtainable in the respective countries we could not probably get a better test than the average investments of three large American societies with funds considerably in excess of £200,000,000 sterling, and those of all the Australian offices with funds reaching to about £5,000,000; and the figures quoted above seem to determine the very important question that life insurance should be conducted with much greater advantage to insurers in Australia than in America, provided that the investments are wholly secured for their advantage.

At a cost of £17,222, works for a supply of water for the municipal district of Deniliquin have been completed by the Government. This is the first instance in which works for water supply, according to the provisions of the Act 44 Vic. No. 44, have been completed. Deniliquin has not an example which other towns may now proceed to follow, instead of calling upon the Government for aid in the form of charity, as some places have done. The Act referred to empowers municipalities to "acquire, purchase, or take on lease, sell, or exchange any land, whether situated within or without the municipal boundaries, for the purposes of the Act." To this is added the power to borrow money for defraying any expenses to be incurred, subject to certain limitations. But under the 12th section of the Act a municipality may call upon the Governor to construct any works for water supply or sewerage, all such works to be carried out under the direction of the MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS. This was the course taken by the Deniliquin Council. The resolution to take this course was passed on the 28th of 1881, and on the 12th instant the Minister certified the Governor that the works were finished. The work has been done in about eighteen months. Other towns may offer fewer or more facilities, but possibly this is an average case. If so, nearly every considerable town in the country might within a few years be supplied with water. A table of costs is gazetted, and may be used as a guide for other similar works. The money has been taken at 4 per cent.; and a scale of equal annual payments of £1033 6s. 6d. each, at the rate of 6 per cent. on the sum advanced, provided the repayment over twenty-eight years; leaving a balance of only £11 1s. 2d. for the twenty-ninth year. During the period named interest at 4 per cent. on balances remaining will come to £11,772, instead of £19,265, the sum that would accrue if 4 per cent. were charged on the full amount for the full period. The financial advantage of carrying out such works by the aid of the Government is obvious. The interest paid is less than 2½ per cent. on the whole amount for the time named. The several columns of figures in the *Government Gazette* show the annual repayments, the interest for each year, the amount of principal repaid each year, and the balance due at any given time. Should the municipality fail to make these payments, under section 7 of the Act the Government can step in and collect rates or any other revenue.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News by cable regarding affairs in the Sudan states that the British Government has consented to the despatch of an expeditionary force from Assuan to Kerkira and Wady Halfa as soon as possible; and it is also reported that it is intended to despatch a force for the relief of Major-General Gordon at Khartoum. Major-General Gordon is reported to be safe and well, and has made several successful sorties from Khartoum. In regard to the Oriental Bank failure, the Court of Bankruptcy has ordered the official liquidator to pay the London Government £750,000 which had been lent to redeem bonds. At New York the various banks combined to afford assistance to the bank which had closed their doors, with the result that the difficulties of those seven are being tide over, the financial panic is subsiding, and business is resuming its ordinary course. We are to have more steam services from Europe. The German Federal Council has voted a sum of £200,000 for a German line of mail steamers between Germany and Australia and the East; and it is announced that the North German Lloyd's Steamship Company propose to undertake the service; and further, that the two companies interested in the present steam service to New Zealand have agreed to despatch a steamer fortnightly, instead of as heretofore monthly. A meeting several other items of special interest to Australians is that respecting the cricket match between the Australians and Oxford University. The Oxford team won by seven wickets and three runs.

The English mail per Potosi will be delivered from the General Post Office at 9 o'clock this morning. The latest date from London by this steamer is April 11. We understand that the Department of Public Works will be in a position to invite tenders for the construction of the second section of the Illawarra railway, a fortnight or three weeks from the present time. A contract will commence from the George's River, at a point 13 miles from Sydney, and will extend to a point near Cliff, the total distance being about 21 miles. The section includes part of the contract that was abandoned by Messrs. G. and E. Miller.

It is expected that the extension of the Great Northern Railway, from Armidale to Glen Innes, will be completed in sufficient time for it to be opened for traffic at the end of next month.

On Saturday morning the Colonial Secretary received, from the Agent for Immigration, a report relative to the registration of immigrants waiting work and of employers requiring workmen. On the 1st instant, it will be remembered, the Colonial Secretary issued instructions to the Immigration Agent to open, at the Immigration Depot, a registration office where immi-

grants out of work could register their names and occupations, and employers of labour their requirements with regard to workmen, so that the two classes might be the more completely brought together, and the distress due to exist among some of the recently arrived immigrants as far as possible relieved. The report received by the Colonial Secretary on Saturday shows what has been done since the registration office was opened. Immediately on receipt of the Colonial Secretary's instructions placards were prepared, addressed to employers of labour, and these placards were forwarded on the 2nd and 3rd instant to 352 postmen in the country districts, with directions to hand them posted up prominently at the post-offices. Copies of the placards were also inserted as advertisements in upwards of 70 country newspapers. The result of these measures is stated by the agent for immigration as follows:—Number of applicants for labour, 73; number of employers who have applied for work, 132; number of such immigrants who have been hired from the Immigration Depot, 49.

An article appears on New Caledonia and its Penal Settlement, drawn from the first portion of the description of a visit paid by "Our Special Commissioner" to the penitentiary establishment at St. Julien. The system there, as described by the authorities, is explained, and also a description is given of the punishments inflicted in cases of special offence, also other general information with regard to this principal prison of the penal establishment.

On Saturday afternoon the Prime of Australia and Tasmania was presented with an address of welcome by the London Club. Dr. Barry replied in language which is deserving of thoughtful consideration by all who have the welfare of humanity at heart. After the formal proceedings the Prime, in the course of a conversation which he had with the president of the club, Dr. Barry, would like to see working men's clubs established throughout the colony on the principle of the village clubs established in England, and he added, he for one would be happy to lend every assistance in his power to any committee of working men who might initiate such a scheme. Dr. Barry said, however, that he thought the movement should be originated by them.

In accordance with the promise of the Colonial Treasurer to a deputation who waited upon him on Friday, with reference to steamship accommodation at the Nambucca and Bellinger Rivers, an officer of the Marine Board left Sydney on Saturday for the Nambucca, with instructions to report upon the steamship policies, which is at present employed there, and with respect to other matters which from time to time have led to complaints being made.

In reference to the judgment of the Supreme Court recently delivered in the suit of Cook and another v. the Scottish Imperial Fire Office, a correspondent describes himself as a country storekeeper, complains that the position of every retailer, as regards insurance, is most uncertain and unsatisfactory, inasmuch as not 5 per cent. of those insured could possibly comply with the condition entered on all policies demanding a particular account in detail of what may have been lost, or trace of the particular goods then delivered, and it would be impossible to follow up any one line (by means of the innumerable small daily entries). It is urged that the matter will be taken up with the view of defining the position of the retail dealer.

The Revision Court for the electorate of St. Leonards, adjourned from Tuesday, was resumed on Saturday, when Mr. Marsh gave his decision on the application of five persons to stand on the electoral roll, to have their names inserted on the electoral roll. The roll is now in the hands of the revising officer, and on Tuesday it was contended that it was beyond the limits of any electoral district. With the view of giving the matter every consideration, Mr. Marsh adjourned the court until Saturday, when he stated that he had carefully read the Act, and had decided to insert on the roll the names of the five applicants.

A COURT of Appeal against assessments by the borough of Randwick, was held on Saturday, before Mr. Addison, S.M., at the Water Police Office, when the 30th May and the 31st June for those to be on the Australian Jockey Club for the Randwick racecourse. We have been desired to call the attention of licensed publicans that the 20th will be the last day for them to file their applications for the renewal of their licenses, to be heard at the Water Police Court on the 30th May and the 31st June for those to be on the Australian Jockey Club for the Randwick racecourse. A copy of the application, together with the old license and the certificate of transfer, must be left with the Sub-Inspector Lenthall, the district inspector, at his office at the police-station, Woolloomooloo, on or before those dates.

A PARADE of the metropolitan district military force was held on Saturday afternoon in Moore Park. The band on duty were the Permanent Artillery, Volunteer Artillery, Torpedo Corps, 1st and 2nd Regiments of Infantry, and the Engineers. The Commandant was present in command, accompanied by several members of the staff. The procession consisted of a rehearsal of the Queen's Birthday ceremonial, commencing with the general salute. The men were then paraded in the *en-de-joi*, with black cartridge, and afterwards marched past. There were 1000 men in the parade, and the drill was carried out with fair precision.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on the subject of the drought, expresses surprise that the Government have not taken steps to reserve the permanent waterholes in various parts of the country. He asserts that many selectors have lately taken up and fenced in the only waterholes in the locality, for no other purpose than to render the surrounding country useless to anyone else, and at the same time they pay no rent. An instance is mentioned in which the writer was successful in preventing the cancellation of a water reserve asked for by a selector who wanted to annex the waterhole, which was the only source of supply for miles around. The Government, he urges, should send surveyors' reports on the best permanent waterholes, and have them reserved for the benefit of the public.

A TELEGRAM from Hobart to the Age states that the Treasurer having intimated the intention of the Government to call upon Messrs. McGrouther, Piesse, and Co. to carry out their contract for the European mail service, the latter have declined to do so, and the Government returning the draft of the proposed contract, and stating that they definitely decline to sign it. They assert that they never intended to make themselves personally liable, and deny that they ever intimated that the service was to be carried out by the boat of the Orient Company. The Government have, however, now re-opened negotiations with the Orient Company and the New Zealand Shipping Company, and it is probable that arrangements will be concluded for the Orient boats to carry mail to England, and the New Zealand boats to perform the outward service.

SPEAKING of gambling and lotteries in France, the *Age* says:—The Commission of Inquiry about the economic crisis has recently issued a statement, signed by economists, business men, and men of letters, to the effect that among the causes of the present distress which affects workmen and employers is the abnormal development of games, races, lotteries, and hells of every kind. These industries obviously divert a large current of national wealth from its normal and productive channel, and are a direct contradiction of the law of labour. The writers specially point out the nefarious influence exercised by Monte Carlo, and ask the French Republic to procure the disappearance of this pernicious nest, where many crimes are hatched and so many careers ruined.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writes on April 2:—The United States revenue receipts for the past nine months of the fiscal year amounted to \$261,897,055 dollars, and the expenditure to \$270,982,359 dollars, the surplus being \$2,504,698 dollars. As compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year, the revenue decreased \$4,000,000 dollars, and the expenditure 19,000,000 dollars, while the surplus decreased 25,000,000 dollars. The reduction of taxation is curtailing the revenue at the rate of \$5,000,000 dollars for the fiscal year, and this is partly met by the reduction in the expenditure.

The suggested modification in the Merchant Shipping Bill, whereby the present system of marine insurance by means of "open" policies will remain in force, subject to the proviso that the insured value

should be registered," if (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) no new thing. When the suggestions of the Board of Trade with reference to the proposed legislation were first submitted to the shipowners, a scheme for the compulsory registration of ships' values was one of the most important of their proposals. It was then suggested, however, that the registered value should be conclusive against the owner, but that any person other than the owner should be entitled to dispute that the registered value was the true value of the ship for the time being. To this the shipowners took exception. A system of registration, the registered value to be conclusive on all parties, would be absolutely unacceptable; while so long as efficient safeguards against over-registration were provided, it would prevent the abuses which the present system of "open" policies, without any check unless the insurer can establish fraud on the part of the assured, appears to encourage.

Even in American storms, or at least in American reports of them, writes the *Daily News*, there appears to be a touch of American humour. Not long ago we heard of the gigantic meteorite, which fell, like the image of the great goddess Diana, down from heaven, and buried a house in Texas. Who has forgotten the Brazilian meteorite, which was many fathoms long, and lived beneath the upper crust of the earth? Even the progeny of this animal, when they walked about created earthquakes which Byron would have called "young." The cyclones which have raged lately in Alabama, Ohio, and Indiana, recall these prodigies of nature, the great earth-shaking heat, and the gigantic meteoric stones. What a terrible scene must surely have presented when whole forests were uprooted, literally "at one blow" of the wild west wind. In Tennessee a train was blown clean off the line into a ditch, while high in the air, soaring over astonished Alabama, a baby flew for several miles, "as a scented anemone." This baby, which, at a tender age, realized the wildest dreams of the Aeronautic Society, must be meant for remarkable edification. It is pleasant to think of the emotions of the parents, who saw, perhaps, their first offspring on the wings of the whirlwind; to picture the astonishment of the onlookers, among whom we would suppose to reflect on the advertisement in the agony columns of the Alabama papers; and to brood on the joy of the bereaved when the adventurous infant returned, in no way damaged, by parcels post. Such things only happen in favoured Alabama.

This annual festival in connection with the New South Wales branch of the Church of England Temperance Society has been postponed until Friday, the 30th instant, to take place at the Protestant Hall.

In the address submitted by Mr. Broughton at the interview with the Colonial Secretary, on Friday, regarding a site for a new theatre, the item of wool should not have been included. The value of over a million sterling is made to describe the various articles produced by these trades, apart from the export of wool.

Mr. R. T. Bourn's address in the Exhibition Building this evening will be on "Local Option." Mr. J. H. Goodell, president of the Local Option League, will preside.

The following is the report of the Prince Alfred Hospital for the week ending 17th May:—Number of in-patients at end of week, 80 males, 51 females; total, 131. Since admitted, 18 males, 8 females; total, 26. Discharged, 8 males, 7 females; total, 15. Died, 1 male, 1 female; total, 2. On the 17th May, 1884, 89 males, 51 females; total, 140.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 18. The match between the Australian Eleven and Oxford University was continued at Oxford to-day. The weather was fine, and the greatest interest was taken in the contest. There was a large concourse of spectators. The University team resumed their innings, O'Brien and Page going in again to the wickets. The latter scored 9 to his score when he was bowled. Grant-Asher took his place, but was stamped after making 4.

Key and O'Brien then got together, and spirited play ensued. O'Brien continued to add to the score, and was not disposed of until he had put together 92 in excellent style. Key contributed 80, Whitty 10, and Nicholls 16. The innings closed for 209. The visitors commenced their second innings. Benemann, McDonnell being the first representatives. The former was caught without scoring, Murdoch followed, and was equally unfortunate, being bowled almost the first ball. McDonnell, however, made a good defense, and kept his wicket until several of his colleagues had retired. Giffen and Bonnor both fell victims to the good fielding of the Englishmen, being caught for 9 and 11 respectively. Soon afterwards McDonnell was stamped for 36. The highest score was made by a 45 in good style before he was also caught. A similar fate befell Blackham, Scott, Palmer, and Spofforth. The falling of the home team was again first-class, eliciting much applause. Boyle carried out his bat for 8, the last wicket falling for 168 runs, leaving the home team 108 runs to win. The following are the scores:—

OXFORD.—First Innings.	
Hine Laycock, caught	6
Kemp, run out	13
McDonnell, bowled	38
Boyle, caught	8
Brenn, caught	1
O'Brien, bowled	52
Page, bowled	4
Grant-Asher, stamped	4
Key, bowled	30
Whitty, caught	10
Nicholls, not out	16
Benemann, bowled	9
Sturges, bowled	3
Total	209

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Spofforth, two wickets for 50 runs; Palmer, three wickets for 60 runs; Boyle, two wickets for 40 runs.

AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.—Second Innings.	
Benemann, caught	9
McDonnell, stamped	38
Murdoch, bowled	0
Giffen, caught	0
Bonnor, caught	11
Blackham, caught and bowled	18
Midwinter, caught	15
Scott, caught	21
Palmer, caught	7
Key, not out	1
Spofforth, caught	3
Sundries	10
Total	110

Benemann was the most successful bowler, taking five wickets for 40 runs.

The match was continued and concluded to-day. The weather was magnificent, and the attendance was again very large. The game excited the keenest interest among the spectators. The University team went in for their second innings, having 108 to get to win. Kemp went in first, and played a fine innings. He kept up his wicket until the finish. Cobb, his partner, only made 6, when he was caught. O'Brien, who played so well in the first innings, was getting well set when he was bowled for 13. Page followed, and only contributed 1; but on Hine Laycock joining Kemp the score began to increase rapidly. They maintained their places at the wickets until the final hit was made, the University team thus winning by seven wickets and 3 runs, and the greatest excitement.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Second Innings.

Hine Laycock, not out	23
Kemp, not out	25
Cobb, caught	6
O'Brien, bowled	13
Page, caught	1
Sundries	2
Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Spofforth took one wicket for 40 runs, Boyle took two wickets for 20 runs.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulphuric Lotion will completely remove pimples, eruptions, freckles, blotches, scurf, scales, and all other skin diseases. It is a powerful, agreeable, and perfectly safe remedy. Ask for it, and see that the Trade Mark is on the label. It is on every bottle. (Advt.)

Every Englishman will remember how useful Hudson's Extract of Soap was in the old country for washing, cleaning, and scouring everything. You can obtain a 4-lb. packet from every grocer in the land. Ask for it, and see that the Trade Mark is on the label. It is on every bottle. (Advt.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEW ZEALAND STEAM SERVICE.

LONDON, MAY 17.

An agreement has been entered into between the New Zealand Shipping Company and the directors of Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company's line, to run a steamer to New Zealand once in every alternate fortnight. The new arrangement will commence in October next.

THE RECIDIVISTE QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 17.

At the request of Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Rosebery has consented to a further adjournment of the debate in the House of Lords upon his motion for the production of the papers upon the French recidivist question.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The French press is greatly irritated by the comments made in the Australian colonies upon the action of the French Government in regard to the deportation of criminals to the Pacific.

EXPLORATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Royal Geographical Society has presented to Sir F. Dillon Bell, Agent-General for New Zealand, a gold medal, to be awarded to Mr. Haast for his exploration of the New Zealand Alps.

THE TORY UNION.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been re-elected chairman of the National Union, which position he lately resigned in consequence of dissension in the ranks of the union.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Court has directed the Oriental Bank Corporation to pay the Japanese Government the sum of £90,000, which had been lodged to redeem bonds.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, MAY 17.

It is understood that in the event of the County Franchise Bill being rejected by the House of Lords, an autumn session will follow, when the bill will be re-introduced in the House of Commons.

A GERMAN MAIL SERVICE.

BERLIN, MAY 16.

The Bundesrath, or German Federal Council, to-day voted a subsidy of four million marks yearly (equal to £200,000) for a German mail line of steamers between Australian and Eastern and German ports. It is announced that the North-German Lloyd's Steamship Company, trading with America, proposes to undertake the service.

THE TURCOMANS AND MERV.

LONDON, MAY 16.

News which is believed to be authentic has been received, stating that the Turcoman tribes in the vicinity of Herat, on the north-western frontier of Afghanistan, have offered to give in entire submission to the Russian authorities who recently accomplished the annexation of Merv, which is to the northward of Herat.

FIGHTING IN ZULULAN.

NATAL, MAY 15.

Intelligence has been received from Mr. Osborn, British Resident in Zululand, to the effect that the Zulus have initiated a severe defeat on the tribes friendly to the British on the borders of the reserved territory. Osborn has consequently retreated as far as Entumini.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, MAY 17.

The financial panic which has existed for some days has now to a large extent subsided, and business is resuming its ordinary course. The various banks have combined for mutual assistance, and are tiding over their difficulties. Advantage has been taken of the depression in prices, consequent upon the crisis, and enormous purchases of stocks have been made on European account.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The British-India Company's steamship *Dacca* arrived at Plymouth to-day, from Queensland ports.

THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 18. The Governor of Dongola, who was granted permission by the Government to withdraw the garrison from the town, is displaying indications of disloyalty, and refuses to leave Dongola.

Fascher has been captured by the hostile Arabs.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.)

Reports have been received here stating that General Gordon is safe and well, and had made several successful sorties from Khartoum.

MAY 17.

The British Government, having considered further representations of the Egyptian authorities, have sent a communication consenting to the proposal to despatch as soon as possible an Egyptian expedition from Assuan for the relief of Khartoum, midway between the first and second cataracts, and Wady-Halfa, in the immediate vicinity of the second cataract.

The Governor of Dongola has refused to avail himself of the permission of the Government to withdraw the garrison, and has announced his intention to remain and defend the town.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In the House of Lords to-day, the Earl of Granville, Foreign Secretary, announced that the Government was in receipt of information that the refugee inhabitants from Berber and Koroko, who fled on the approach of the rebels, have reached Assuan, on the first cataract of the Nile, in safety.

MAY 17.

A report is current that the Government

have finally resolved to prepare an expedition to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum as soon as the Nile is sufficiently high to permit the passage of small steamers up the river.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

ORDER OF AUCTION SALES
by
Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and Co.,
122, Pitt-street.

TO-MORROW,
50th instant.

Usual Fortnightly sale of Boots and Shoes, in seasonable lines, from the well-known factories of N. Falk and Co., Pollak and Co., Snow and Bennett, Turner Bros., and Heyde, Cook, & Jones, &c., just landed, on steamer Malgve.

WEDNESDAY,
81st instant.

Entirely unrecruited sale of Bed-
steads, from W. and A. Hulse; Pier and
Chimney Glasses, Austrian Chairs, Felt
Glasses, Ironmongery, &c., just landed,
ex Gilroy and Alcock.

THURSDAY,
82nd instant.

New shipments in Men's and Boys'
Overcoats, Clothing, Shirts, Hats, Wool-
lens, Manchester Goods, Linens, Shert-
ings, Stays, French Flowers, &c., &c., ex
Gilroy.

FRIDAY,
3rd instant,
Entirely unreserved sale, at the risk of
the shippers, Gold and Silver Jewellery,
Diamond Goods, Gold and Silver
Watches, Clocks, &c., ex steamer Para-
matia.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 4th instant,
at 11 o'clock sharp.

To the BOOT and SHOE TRADE, DEALERS, &c.,
USUAL FORTNIGHTLY UNRESERVED SALE
of

New and Seasonable Lines
in
Men's, Women's, and Children's
SHOES and SLIPPERS,
from the well-known factories of—
N. Falk and Co.
Pollak and Co.
Snow and Bennett
Turner Bros. and Heyde
Cook and Company
S. Jones
&c., &c.

Just landed, ex Belgravia.

MHAS. MOORE and CO. will hold their usual
thoroughly unreserved sale of **BOOTS and SHOES** at their
rooms, 115, Pitt-st., **TOMORROW, TUESDAY, 9th inst.**
at 1 o'clock sharp.

The sale will consist of new and seasonable lines, consisting of—
Ladies' glace hind E. B. boots, self vamps, M.H. 8 to 9.
Extra button ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
Extra ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto

Ditto ditto K.S., high leg, ditto, ditto, ditto
 Ditto best Levant K.S., high leg, ditto, ditto, 5 to 6
 Ditto ditto button, ditto, ditto, ditto
 Ditto black-kid K.S., ditto, ditto
 Ditto lasting K.S., pat. soc. M.H., ditto
 Ditto ditto ditto, seem to be, ditto, ditto
 Ditto cammere K.S., Wings, H.M., 5 to 6
 Ditto cloat ditto, ditto, ditto
 Meids' best Levant K.S., sel. vamp, M.H., 7/8
 Girls' ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, 11 to 12
 Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 7 to 10
 Ditto Kieck kid, ditto, ditto, ditto
 Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto

Ditto ditto ditto, 11 to 1
 Children's Levant K.S., high leg, H.M., 4 to 6
 Ditto glace kid button, ditto, 5 and 6
 Ditto black Levant K.S., ditto, ditto
 Ditto patent butterfly shoe, ditto, 3 to 6
 Ditto morocco, ditto, ditto
 Men's cloth top kid gaiter, H.M., 6 to 10
 Ditto kid top calf ditto, ditto, ditto
 All kid L.S., ditto, ditto
 Ditto black-kid calf, ditto, ditto
 Ditto cloth leather kid pump, ditto, ditto
 Ditto musical word L.S., var.

Ditto ditto satin calf Derby shoes, sewn,
 &c., &c., &c.
TERMS AT SALE.
 TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.
TO BOOT AND UPPER MANUFACTURERS.
 H&Co in square.
 75-1 CASE COVENTRY CO.'S BUILDING.
 London.

On account and at risk of shippers.

THAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed to sell
by auction, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, at their Rooms,
Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 30th instant, at 11
o'clock, namely,
78—1 case Coventry Co.'s webbing, 3 to 5 inch.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
Terms at sale.

**On WEDNESDAY next, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
TO FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMEN, IRONMONGERS,
DEALERS, &c.**

**ENTIRELY UNRESERVED SALE
of
IRON BEDSTEADS, from W. and A. Huiss
JIRK and CHENEY glass, TOILET GLASSES
AUSTRIAN CHAIRS, IRONMONGERY
&c., &c.**

At 11 o'clock.

Just landed, ex Gilroy and Altmar.

JHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed to sell by
auction, at their Rooms, 125, Pitt-street, on **WEDNES-**
DAY next, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

An extensive consignment of the above goods.

Full particulars and slips on **Tuesday.**

On **THURSDAY NEXT, 22nd instant,**
at 11 o'clock sharp.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

New Shipments in
MEN'S and BOYS' OVERCOATS,
WINTER CLOTHING,
SHIRTS, HATS, WOOLLENS,
MANGED, COOLIN, JERSEY, SWEATERS,
STAYS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

Just landed, ex Gilroy.

JEAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by the

Full particulars on Wednesday.
On FRIDAY NEXT, 3rd instant,
at 11 o'clock sharp.

TO JEWELLERS, DIAMOND BUYERS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, &c.

Entirely Unreserved Sale of

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY
DIAMOND GOODS
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
CLOCKS, &c.

Ex steamer Parramatta.

HAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed to sell as
the risk of the Shippers, by auction, WITHOUT ANY
RESERVE, at the Rooms, 111, Pitt-st., on FRIDAY next 3rd
inst, at 11 o'clock
Interiors of the ABOVE choice goods.

Full particulars on Thursday.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, May 18, at 10 o'clock,
on the premises, 90, Macquarie-street South,
Superior Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—
WING-BACK CHAIRS, 12; BERBERE, 12; Walnut Table
CLOCK, Musical Box, Billiard Carpet
STAIN FURNITURE, Dining Table, Chiffonier
Iron Machine, Californian, TUBULAR BEDSTEPS
Chairs and Set, Chest of Drawers, Bath, and sundries.
L. DUNN and SON will sell by auction, on the pre-

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.
L. DUNN and **SON** will sell by auction, at their
 rooms, 214, Piccadilly, the unredemmed
 pledges of Mr. E. Cohen, of George-street West,
 including, books, &c., at 10.30 a.m.; sundries, at 12 o'clock; jew-
 els, at 2 o'clock.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock.
 On the Pretenses,
 7, Mary-street, of Campbell-street, **Surry Hills.**
 Dining, and Kitchen Tables, **Chiffoleur**

L. DUNN and SON will sell by auction, on the above premises, **TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,** at 10 o'clock, The above household furniture and effects.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at half-past 11 o'clock.
On the Premises, No. George-street West.
Saddles, Coats, Harness, Trunks, and Uppers,
Copper, Lead Trunks, Banners, and Sausages
and Tools, Colonial Grease, Stores, and Sundries

L. DUNN and SON will sell by auction on the

WE WEDNESDAY next, May 21, at 11 o'clock,
at the Residence of Mr. O. Taylor, jun., Palace-street,
Petersburg, will be sold, at public auction,
VERY IMPORTANT and ATTRACTIVE SALE of VERY
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising,
LINEN, GLASS, and ELECTROPLATE
valuable Cottage Plate, rosewood, by Caddy, nearly new;
valuable Wardrobes, Spanish Mahogany, Centre Glass door
valuable DINING ROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE,
and GILDED CHAIRS, with a Canalebra

seals CARPETS, and Linoleum
see Black and Gold PINK GLASSES
Handsome Living-room SUITE, in Green and
Gold Hoppes
see Mahogany SIDEBOARDS
FURNITURE, in latest styles
common Hand-painted TEA SERVICES
national CHAIRS, beautifully finished
Substantial Dining-room FURNITURE
OLSKOGRAPHS, Water Colours, good subjects
admirable VASES-Crystal, China, and Breakfast Services
and Hair-brush, Handmade, painted footstools, Dress-

mounted with spring and Hair Mattresses
 magnificent Mahogany Duchesse TOILET and WARE
 and Small Cedar CHESTS of DRAWERS
 scope, Loos and Walnut CENTRE TABLES
 MUSICAL BOX, playing eight tunes, with bells
 velvet GOUCHES, with Easy Chairs to match
 solid Mounted and FENDES and IRONS
 closed DRESSER, Cornice and Curtains
 household MEASURES, Poultry, &c.

L. DUNN and SON have been favoured with in-
 structions from Mr. O. Taylor, Esq. to sell by public
 auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, the
 following real estate:

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp,
at 213, CROWN-STREET, near Liverpool-street,
Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
Comprising—
Sofas, Tables, Austrian and other Chairs
Cupboards, Mattresses, Bedsteads,
Pianos, Pictures, Double and Single Bedsteads,
Rugs and other Mattresses
at Tables and Glasses, Washstands and Ware, China
Crockery and Laundry Utensils, &c.

EVERACK and CO. are instructed by Mrs. T. M. to sell by auction, at her residence, 218. Crown-street, THIS day, at 10 o'clock,
The whole of her furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

Pittsburgh


